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SOURCE Termesztet es Technika.HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1950

The weather in December 1950 was very mild in most of the country, except in the northwest, where low temperatures prevailed. Contrasted with October and November, there was at least normal or more than normal precipitation everywhere. The normally driest areas of the country, the vicinities of Szekesfehervar and Veszprem, exceeded their normal quotas with reports of 115 and 120 percent of average precipitation.

There was twice the normal precipitation in more than half the country: most of the area east of the Tisza, the Bukk Mountains and north and northeast of the Bukk Mountains, the area west of the Danube, and the Danube-Tisza interfluvium, including Somogy, Szentgotthard, Lenti, Nagykanizsa, Kunszentmiklos and Nagykoros. In many places precipitation exceeded 300 percent [of the average]: Tiszabecs, 162 millimeters, 306 percent; Korosszakal, 152 millimeters, 346 percent; Nagyleta, 140 millimeters, 311 percent; Mezokeresztes, 131 millimeters, 320 percent; Lillafured, 127 millimeters, 249 percent; Tokaj, 125 millimeters, 298 percent; and Satoraljauihely, 124 millimeters, 311 percent.

There were even greater deviations in temperature. Temperature west of the Danube was normal and temperatures in the east and south were unusually high. The temperature at Debrecen averaged 3.1 degrees above normal. Great disparities in temperature across the country were usually caused by the entrance in the west of several cold waves, conflicting with successive warm waves arriving from the south.

There was mild frost on the 1st and 2d, with daily high temperatures of 6 - 10 degrees. Precipitation was scattered and slight. A warm wave arriving on the 3d raised the temperature in the east to 8 - 10 degrees, in the west to 12 - 13 degrees, and to a high of 14 degrees at Pecs. The arrival of the warm wave started general precipitation, totaling more than 10 millimeters in the Bakony mountains on the 3d, and an average of 10 millimeters in all the southern, eastern, and northeastern countries, with 28 millimeters at Korosszakal and 26 millimeters at Tiszabecs. Although there was no frost on the 4th, morning frost reappeared on the 5th with the arrival of a cold air mass from the North Sea. The temperature at noon of the 5th was 3 - 5 degrees. Snow fell in the mountains

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Temperature at noon of the 5th was 3 - 5 degrees. Snow fell in the mountains and in the southwest, and there was rain in the east and in the Danube-Tisza interfluve.

A mass of mild maritime air from the Mediterranean moved up on top of the cold air in the Carpathian basin, giving rise to snow in the west and in parts of the north and east. On the morning of the 7th, Zirc was covered with a 17-centimeter blanket of snow, while 16 centimeters accumulated at Komarom, and 8 centimeters at Budapest. The snow began to melt because of diurnal warming, and by the morning of the 8th, there was no frost in the places where no snow remained on the ground. As the highest temperature of the warm air mass was at an altitude of one kilometer, thawing began on higher ground. The temperature at Budapest on the morning of the 8th was 2 degrees, at Matrahaza (660 meters above sea level) 4 degrees, and on top of 1,000-meter Mount Galyateto 7 degrees. Temperature measured at an altitude of one kilometer above Budapest was 10.3 degrees.

There were great disparities in diurnal warming on the 8th. The temperature rose to 16 degrees at Bekescsaba and Debrecen, 15 degrees at Szeged, 13 degrees at Nyiregyhaza, 12 degrees at Eger, and 11 degrees at Pecs. In places in the west where there was still snow on the ground, the warm wave gave rise to fog, which prevented further thawing and kept the temperature at Szombathely and Szentgotthard at 2 degrees, and at Mosonmagyaróvár and Győr 3 degrees. On the 9th, the snow melted. The temperature in the south rose to 3 - 6 degrees and in the east dropped to 10 - 12 degrees, but the disparity in temperature across the country was not neutralized until the 11th.

On the 10th, a cool mass entered the southern counties and the east received a cooler wave from the Mediterranean, causing more than 10 millimeters precipitation east of the Sajó and Kőrös rivers. On the 11th, the wind changed to the south, raising the temperature to 4 - 7 degrees and causing general rain, which totaled 10 millimeters in some places.

On the 12th, there was a great difference in temperature between the east and the west, a south wind raising the temperature at Bekescsaba and Szolnok to 12 degrees and at Debrecen to 13 degrees. A west wind caused the temperature at Sopron to drop to 3 degrees, and at Mosonmagyaróvár, Szombathely, and Szentgotthard to 4 degrees. Most precipitation was east of the Tisza River, with 36 millimeters recorded at Tiszabecs, 24 at Berettyóújfalú and Battonya, 23 at Nagyleta and Mako, 22 at Bekescsaba and Korosszakal, and 21 at Vasárosnamény.

A cold mass covered the country on the 13th, and there was general frost on the morning of the 14th, reaching 1 i.e., affecting vegetation up to 1 a height of 150 centimeters at the western border. But on the same day the temperature again rose above 5 degrees in the entire country, with the exception of Szentgotthard, and exceeded 10 degrees at Szeged and Bekescsaba. On the morning of the 15th, there was frost in only a few places in the west, and the temperature in the east was 4 - 7 degrees.

The weather was mild and rainy on the 15th, with most rain falling in the northeast: 24 millimeters at Jószafo, 21 at Miskolc, and 20 at Tiszabecs. On the 16th, the difference in temperature between the east and the west was heightened. The temperature recorded at Szombathely was 5 degrees, and at Kaposvár 14 degrees. Cold air entering from the north and west brought much precipitation, with snow and sleet falling in the northwest. The warm mass in the south and east prevented the cold wave from spreading over the country, and even west of the Danube temperatures did not drop below minus 1 or minus 3 degrees. Lows in the east remained at 4 - 7 degrees. On the 17th, the 10-centimeter layer of snow at Sopron remained intact, while the temperature at Bekescsaba and Debrecen was a comparatively high 10 degrees. The temperature at Sopron on the 18th dropped to minus 7 degrees, with minus 11 degrees recorded at the surface. Warm south and southwest winds accompanied by blowing snow, together with meter-deep snow drifts,

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hindered traffic in many places. Accumulations of 22 centimeters of snow were reported at Farkasgyepu, 17 at Komarom, 16 at Somogyvar, and 15 centimeters at Tatabanya.

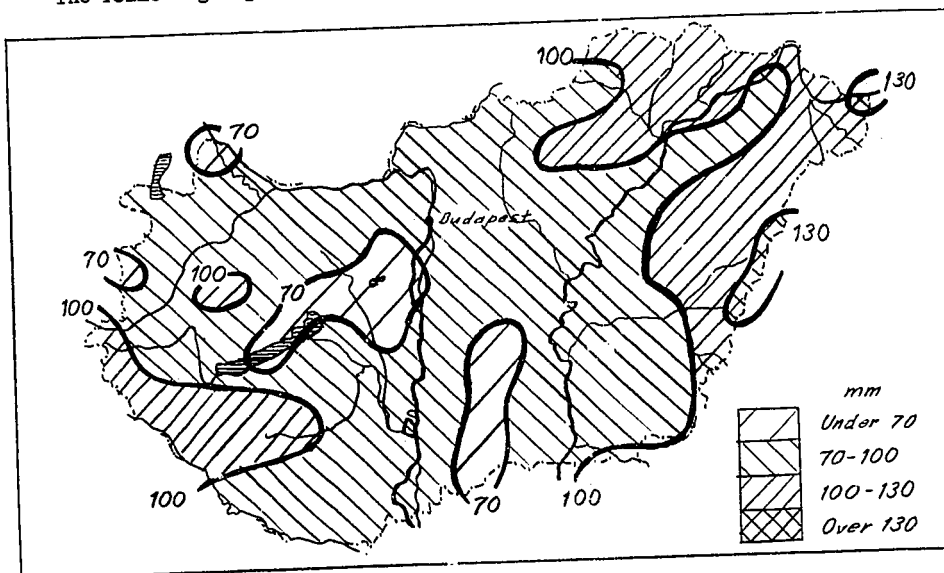
On the 19th, there was widespread snow and sleet in the east, but no snow cover remained. At the same time, more snow accumulated on the ground west of the Danube, exceeding 30 centimeters at Farkasgyepu.

There was general freezing on the 20th, and some thawing during the day in the east. The situation was the same on the 21st with no thaw in the west, but all remaining snow melting in the east. The temperature in the east was minus 1 to minus 3 degrees. On the 22d, the temperature at Kaposvar dropped to minus 8 degrees, at Szombathely to minus 10, and at Szentgotthard to minus 12. Warm waves from the south eased the difference in temperature between the east and the west, bringing the daily high at Pecs and Eger to 6 degrees, to 7 degrees at Baja, and to 8 degrees at Szeged, and causing very rapid melting. Temperatures rose to 2 - 5 degrees in the west and 6 - 9 degrees in the east.

Frost appeared in few places on the morning of the 25th, and snow remained on the ground only at Koszeg, Kapuvar, and Szombathely. The temperature on the 25th at Salgotarjan, Eger, Szolnok, and Bekescsaba was 10 degrees. There was precipitation everywhere except in the northeastern counties. Precipitation was heaviest at the western border, with 16 millimeters reported at Koszeg and 15 millimeters at Szentgotthard.

The temperature on the 27th remained mild, averaging 5 - 8 degrees. On the 28th, cold continental air from the Urals entered the northeast, creating a difference in temperature between the east and the south. Morning frost reappeared and some snow fell in northeastern counties. On the 30th there was a mild thaw in the south. Highest daily temperatures in the north were minus 3 and minus 4 degrees. The 31st was overcast and somewhat cold. In the eastern counties, the 31st was the coldest of the month, with minus 6 degrees recorded at Nyiregyhaza and minus 8 degrees at Debrecen and at the soil surface, minus 7 degrees at Turkeve, minus 8 degrees at Nyiregyhaza, and minus 11 degrees at Debrecen.

The following map shows the distribution of precipitation in December 1950:



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